## NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES CORDON BENN PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR

OFFICE R. W. CURNER OF PULTOR AND HASSAU ETC.

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AMUSEMENTS THES EVENING. DOWERY THEATER, Bowery-Love's Sacrifice-Us-

BECADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-Kied BOAR-AN MIBLO'S, Broadway-ERWANE

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street-APTONY AND MATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street-Unels Ton's

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Breadway-Love And Mone-Love, Law and Physic. AMERICAN MUSEUM-Afternoon-Wanderies Min

FRANCONI'S DIPPODRONE, Madison squere—After-seen and Evening—Enclish Straples Charge—Chargot Bacune, &c. BOWERY AMPHITHEATRE, 57 Bowery-Equestical

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POWELL'S GREAT NATIONAL PAINTING FOR THE

New York, Monday, November 14, 1853.

It will be seen, by the table we give of majorities for Secretary of State, that the national democrats have a majority of probably four or five thousand in this State over the free soilers on the State ticket-s result which will astound many politicians, and par ticularly the Calcinet of President Pierce. This table will open the eyes of many who have been hoodwinked heretofore, as it proves that the downfall of the Van Buren dynasty is accomplished at last. With regard to the Legislature, the democrat

have chosen more Senators than was at first reported. but the whigs will still have a majority of about .two-thirds over both national and free seil sections of the democratic party. There may be some doubt whether the friends of Seward will have a clear majority, as the two whigs from this city are opposed to him, and there may be possibly others among the whig Senators from the interior who are of a like or dubious character.

In another part of our paper to-day will be found a complete list, with the exception of five vacancies in the Senate, of the Senators and members of the House of Representatives who are to compose the Thirty third Congress of the United States, which will convene at Washington on the fifth day of December next. The new Congress will be more democratic in its political complexion, and will contain mere new members, than any previous one, as we find that nearly two thirds of the whole number of members elected are men who have never before set in the councils of the nation; and if the novelty should please them, and we have no reason to suppose to the contrary, the "long sessioa" will be run so an unusual length. It will be observed that the democrats have one hundred and fifty-nine of the whole number of members, the whigs seventy-one, and the abolitionists four; but the split in the democratic party in this State will no doubt be followed by a sub division in Congress, which will give us the fourth political organization, antagonistic to all the others. of the national and free soil democrats we are unable to tell, and nothing but a show of hands can determine, which will no doubt take place shortly after the meeting of Congress. There will be five dele gates from Territories in the House of Representatives; four of whom are already elected and on their journey to Washington, and one from Nebraska, a self constituted territory, knocking at the door for admission. Taking the various important projects which will be brought before the coming Congress into consideration, and the numerous discordant elements which will compose it, we have reason to expect some lively times during the succeeding winter

The letter of our Fort Lane correspondent, pub lished elsewhere, contains one of the most truthful interesting, and explicit narratives of our recent war operations in the Oregon territory, which has heretofore appeared in newspaper print. The history of the Rogue river war, from its origin to its termination, is very minute, whilst the details of the actions and interviews with the Grave Creek and other Indians is at once exciting and romantic. The melancholy recital of the death of Miss Croly, as connected with the naming of the Grave Creeks, and the tragic end of the disturbers of her lonely tomb, are as melancholy as any chapter in the history American Indian fighting. General Lane had left home, en route to Washington, in order to be present at the opening of Congress. It is understood that he will make an early and strong effort to obtain an appropriation to cover the expenses of the war. and also for a ratification of the treaty. His young Indian companion will create a sensation in the capital.

We to-day place upon record a table showing the most extraordinary feat ever accomplished by horseflesh, viz :- the trotting of one hundred miles in eight hours, fifty-five minutes, and fifty-three seconds. The table exhibits the remarkable fact that almost every mile throughout the entire hundred was gone over in less time than it would take a majority of horses to trot a single mile, and it has been clearly demonstrated that the American trotter is unparalleled for both speed and bottom.

Scarcely a day passes that we are not called upon to notice unusual sickness and mortality on board of vessels in all quarters of the ocean. The bark Crisis, from Chagres for the Chincha Islands, re cently put into the Southwest Pass, with the mate dead, and the captain and crew all down with the Chagres fever.

The decreased receipts of cotton at the Southern ports, as compared with those of last year at this time, are reported to be two hundred and forty five thousand bales. The European advices brought by the Franklin imparted considerable animation to the New Orleans market, but had no effect upon

Three young men were drowned by the upactting of a sailboat on the Delaware, near Newcastle, last Saturday. Two of them, Wm. Fisher and Wm. L. Elleworth, were formerly residents of this city.

A very impressive sermon to the firemen of New York was delivered yesterday by Dr. Vermilye, it the North Dutch Church, in William street, namery of the lamented John S. Carman, who fell a victim to the late fire on the corner of Folton and Nassau streets. Let every member of this heroic

class road this lesson on eternity. The ordination of Mears, H. W. Plerson and H. P. Hersick took place last evening in the Spring street presbyterian shurch. The pustor, Rev. Dr. Camp | without giving the people a chance to appoint

well, officiated as prestding minister, and was assisted by Rev. George Thacher and Rev. G. W. Wood. Mr. Herrick is about to sail as missionary under appoint ment to the tinboon mission in West Africa.

Our pages are to-day filled with a variety of interesting letters, reports and extracts relative to political, commercial, religious and other matters, both at home and abroad, to which the attention of the reader is directed without comment.

The Collins steamer Baltic is about due, with four days later news from Europe. The America's mails left Boston last evening, and will be ready for delivery at our Post Office this morning.

The Administration Letters-Probable Resignation of Marcy, Guthrie, and Davis. Politicians will find ample material fer reflection in the letters from Messrs, Davis, Guthrie. Cushing and Marcy, which are published in another column. They are with some few unimportant exceptions, the principal expressions of opinion which have fallen from these gentlemen since they assumed office; and were there no other reasons for studying them with peculiar care, the high position of their writers would entitle them to close attention, and fully justify the prominent place we have allotted to the collection in our columns. But they demand notice on other and more unusual grounds. They are, without exception, deliberate acts of interference by members of the federal administration, in local State politics. All of the five were written and published with the sole obect of controlling and meddling with State apcointments. Four out of the number were lirect attempts to crush an independent political party in this State, by throwing the administration influence into the scale with its opponents. And the fifth, though referring in its application to another State, recognized and acted upon identically the same principle.

The first of the collection is an endorsation of John Van Buren and his free soil allies, by Jefferson Davis, on the trumpery ground that the combination of a few spoils seekers of opposite principles, at Baltimore, had the miraculous effect of cleansing all men from their previous faults, and rendering it a crime in any one to reproach traitors for their treason. It likewise consistently sneers at Dickinson and Bronson. The object of this letter was to delude the New York democracy and curry favor for the Van Buren free soilers during the State canvass.

The second is the famous letter which has earned for the Secretary of the Treasury the unenviable epithet of the "Brutal Guthrie." It is in strong contrast to the polished circumlocutions of Mr. Davis. Mr. Guthrie does not heat the bush. He goes straight to the point. and tells Mr. Bronson that all who, for the sake of a share of the plunder, were unprincipled enough to support the Baltimore platform, regardless of their private opinions, are entitled to their reward. Honesty among thieves is obviously Mr. Guthrie's motto. He says that the Ealtimore free soilers sold their souls on credit to support Pierce, and they have a right to be paid the price. Bronson is told to pay em, and let there be an end of the matter. Unfortunately for poor Mr. Guthrie, he caught E Tartar in catching the Collector, and received a reply which must have unsettled his nerves. Such, at least, is the inference from letter No. 3, intended to be an explanation of No. 2. The former performance, which gave rise to the uncomplimentary epithet mentioned above, was a model of polite correspondence compared with the latter. A wild boar driven into a corner by a pack of hungry dogs, or a she wolf defending her young against the huntsmen, must have been a fit likeness of the Secretary as he wrote it. With the copy of his other letter before him, in which he ordered Bronson to appoint all who, from whatever motive, had subscribed to the Baltimore platform .- not excepting the most rabid abolitionistshe denies that he "desired the Collector to appoint free soilers to office:" and having, not three weeks before, made a most direct and malicious attempts to interfere in the distribution of office in the New York Custom House, and insisted on a fair share of the local spoils for his stripe," he unblushingly states that he never required the Collector to act in reference to controversies of a local or State character." Finally, to cap these inconsistencies in an appropriate manner, he procures the dismissal of Bronson, as "a refractory officer," and replaces him by a well known ally of Marcy's. It cannot be said after this that Mr. Guthrie has not distinctly esponsed a cause in New York politics.

Mr. Caleb Cushing's letter is tolerably well known. It had no direct application to New York, being addressed to Massachusetts; and was, as everybody knows, a palpable contradiction of the letters of Davis and Guthrie. It is useful, however, in this argument, as showing the principle on which the administration acts, and how ready they are to involve themselves

in local disputes at State elections. The fifth and last of our collection is Mr. Marcy's letter to the German meeting at Tammany Hull. Mr. Marcy, like Mr. Guthrie, is straightforward in such matters: he knows that the spoils are the only aim and object of his politics, and he doesn't object to say so. If he calls the refusal of certain friends of the Union to be present at the Syracuse convention, "an uncalled-for secession," "destitute of a reasonable pretext," "mischievous in its consequences," and "deserving of a rebuke," he doesn't affect to conceal that his motive for saving so is a fear that the whice will triumph at the elections and win the State spoils. There is a pleasant frankness in the cynism with which he, like his colleagues, boldly leaps down from his high rank, and enters the lists of the State elections as a champion of John Van Buren and the free

Here, then, we have four of the members of the present administration openly espousing a cause in State affairs. Three out of the number took sides as emphatically as could be, in this State, in favor of the Van Buren free soilers, and against the Dickinson democracy. When a politician acts thus, he stakes his place and office on the result. When a statesman openly pins his faith to a certain line of policy, he re signs office if it cannot be carried out. Such is the usage in all constitutional countries-a usage originated by the refined dictates of civilized life and the promptings of high principles of henor. It is this principle which constitutes the great sufeguard of free governments. It is because the people know that the leading men to whom they entrust supreme power, will either use that power in accordance with their well known convictions, or will abandon it to other hands, that the community at large venture torlessly to strip themselves of so large a portion of their natural liberty, and bestow it on others Were it otherwise-in fact, were it unual for statesmen in free countries to obtain office by pledges to pursue one line of policy, and after wards to alter that policy when they chose,

ofhers in their stead, such governments would be the worst of despotisme, and at the present day would speedily be subverted by an appeal to force. It does happen occasionally that an emprincipled maz forces his way into office, and assists in carrying out a policy which he does not approve. But an honest states man no sooner perceives that the public verdict is adverse to him on a question in which he has openly espoused a side, than he rightly infers that his retention of office would be distasteful to the people, and promptly restores to them the power they placed in his hands. No man of character in such a position, could hesitate for an instant.

This is precisely the position in which Marcy, Davis and Guthrie have placed themselves. They voluntarily involved themselves in the New York quarrel. There was no necessity for it : it was an unparalleled impertinence on their part from the first, and a gross violation of the rights of this State. But they did interfere, and did avow a policy and esponse a side in the dispute. In a word, they placed themselves in the van of the battle, and called upon New Fork to ratify or disapprove their course. They made us the umpire between them and their assailants, and looked forward confidently to our decision in their favor.

Our decision stands on record, and is as em phatic in its censure of their course as Brenson could have wished. The democracy of this State, in spite of custom-house and postoffice influence, in spite of the combined exertions of free soilers and the Cabinet's friends, in spite of terrorism on the one side and corruption on the other, have unequivocally condemned the administration by the vote of Tuesday last. There is no possibility of disguising the fact : no earthly hope of escape from the crushing de-

Under these circumstances, what course may Marcy, Guthrie, and Davis, be expected to pursue? We have seen what course honor and usage dictate-how an honest statesman would unhesitatingly act in such a conjuncture. We know that among the great statesmen, both in this and other countries, there is not one who, after so galling a humiliation, would voluntarily incur the additional disgrace of a formal dismissal. But we have yet to learn how Messrs. Marcy, Guthric, and Davis will act.

## The French Mission Agein.

Will there be no end to this subject of the French mission? We are receiving communications from Washington and many other parts of the country, all making inquiries on the subject of this mission, and endeavoring to elucidate the movements that were made on our behalf during our absence in Europe. We are every day met by persons, with a grin from top to bottom of their face, asking us what progress we are making in procuring the mission to France from our special personal and devoted friend Secretary Marcy. Of course we always make reply that our prospects are as good as might be expected under the circumstances. In another column will be found a further communication from our correspondent at Washington, professing to give some fresh and novel views in relation to the application made by various parties to General Pierce and his Cabinet in favor of the French mission being awarded to us as a part of the spoils resulting from the great victory of 1852.

Seriously, this is a very amusing and funny business. It seems that during our absence in Europe, a set of adventurers-some of them professing to have influence and control in the HERALD, though they were hardly ever inside the office, and others giving out that they had purchased up the editor for a large sum of money-were actually talking on one side of their mouth in favor of our mission to France in connection with our name, while they were very busy endeavoring to procure offices for themselves and their friends, under the feint of talking about us. We have reason to believe, from the facts which have come to our knowledge since our return, that the agents of Marcy, at Concord, actually made General Pierce believe that everything that was done by the HERALD was procured through the influence of Marcy and his faction in New York, aided and assisted by Belmont and the capitalists of that day, who declared that they advanced a large sum of money in favor of the election. A more gratuitous piece of insolence and falsehood never was put forth, than such stories by these men; but unfortunately, however, it appears that General Pierce actually believed them at the tinic.

Mr. Clover, of this city, on the part of Mr. Belmont, once talked to us in favor of sustaining Mr. Buchanan for the Presidency. But this was soon settled at the time; and even Mr. Marcy, for the first time in twenty years, approached us at the Irving House, and began to talk in favor of Mr. Buchanan-but this was before the nomination at Baltimore-and against General Pierce and his prospects for the Presi dency. Old Marcy had cheated us twenty years before, in the most mean and contemptible manner that one man could cheat another. and we soon settled his hash for him. But he procured by stealth the insertion in the columns of our paper an article against Gen. Scott, which was full of malice and falsehood, and which we did not then know had come from Marcy, else it should have been rejected. All these intriguers, it seems, were using and abusing the capital which the HERALD had made in the election campaign, during our absence in Europepraising its great efforts and admiring its wonderful leaders, while they gave out at the same time that all had been procured and purchased by these chaps themselves.

Such was the gross humbug which Marcy, Belmont, Forney, Saunders-and we don't know how many others-all attempted to pass current during our absence, in reference to the French mission and the influence of the HERALD. We heard, also, while in Europe, and during our sojourn in Wiesbaden, that Gen. Pierce, in public and in private, in every form and shape, was profuse in his gratitude, and thanks, and admiration of the course which was pursued towards him in the New York Herard, and of the editor thereof. This created in us a smile; but an interesting person advised us, just out of a whim, to test the sincerity of Gen. Pierce nimself in his warm culogiums passed upon the course of the Herand in his election; and accordingly we commenced a very amusing correst ondence on the subject, consisting of three letters addressed to General Pierce, in pretty much the same strain at the man from the West applied to General Jackson for the office of the first minister in his Cabinet, but in case he could not get that or anything below it, he would be content with an old pair of breeches sooner than go away without some thing by way of a present from the old hero. At the close of the correspondence, we found It to be an elsolate fact that General Pierce. the President of the United States, had not infuence enough with Secretary Marcy to procure at our selicitation the small consulship of Lyons, worth \$336 a year, notwithstanding all the regard, and praise, and admiration which he had so often, and to all sorts of persons expressed towards us and the Herand, throughout the contest of 1852. This is a selema, a well as a laughable fact, that for all the ser vices which-as is admitted by every personwe conferred upon General Pierce during the contest for his election, we could not procure for a young man, but an old friend of ours, a small consulship worth two or three hundred dollars a year! while Secretary Marcy, for the single article misrepresenting and abusing the military career of General Scott, got into the Cabinet, occupies his place there, and manages the whole foreign and domestic appointments, without any regard to the wishes or desires of the President.

This is the real view, touching our application for the French mission, and its attendant circumstances. We tested the power and influence of the President in his own administration and we have found that he has not influence enough to procure the smallest appointment for one of his best friends. The fact is, we should not at all be surprised to see General Pierce re ign his office, and allow the Cabinet to manage and control the affairs of the country as they choose. He has been accustomed to resignation. He resigned his office as a United States Senator: he resigned his post as Brigadier General in Mexico, and he resigned various posts in New Hampshire. He has always been accustomed to practice resignation and piety to any extent. Under such circumstances, our application for the French mission to the present administration, while Mr. Marcy is Secretary and General Pierce President, must be considered in somewhat a state of despondency while our strong hopes yet incline us to think that our chances will change before the next change of the moon.

## Premonitory Symptoms of another Re-

Previous to the great revulsion of 1837, the capitalists and financiers of Wall street were perfectly crazy in the erection of magnificent private dwellings, splendid stables, out-houses. greenhouses and greenhouses, and in the laying out of the most costly pleasure gardens, after the fashion of the nobility of Europe. Beautiful carriages, of the richest materials and the most elegant workmanship, with liveried footmen, and prancing steeds of purest blood, might be seen daily before their doors, awaiting the gorgeously at tired inmates, or perhaps whirling through Broadway or the Fifth avenue, almost at the speed of a locomotive. Sumptuous entertainments and balls were nightly given in the palaces of the merchant princes; and men and families, in that year of expense and paper credit, went perfectly wild in their notions of extravagance in houses, and horses, and equipages and servants, and dress, and jewelry, and every thing.

We now see strong symptoms of a similar description beginning to develope themselves all around. When we go up town we see splendid structures rising on every side. us give a sample from our advertising columns, where will be found a notice of the peremptory sale of two valuable lots of ground, with 'foundations and stable thereon. situated on the corner of Madison square and Twenty-fourth street, and owned by Henry Dwight, Esq., whose recent failure created so great a sensation in business circles a few days since. A brief description of this splendid mansion, as it will prove when completed, may not

be uninteresting to our readers. The lot on which the foundation now stands is fifty-four feet front by one hundred deep, and the house will be twenty-eight by seventy-six feet. In its architecture it will resemble the style known as the Palladian or modern Italian. It will be entirely constructed of a very valuable species offreestone, from the Pictou quarry, Nova Scotia, sometimes called Pictou stone. It will consist of three stories-the fi seventeen feet in the clear. The walls of the superstructure will be hollow, the advantages of which will be readily perceived. The apartments are intended to be spacious and magnifi cent in the extreme, and the drawingroom, if the plans of the architect are fully carried out, will be surpassed in size by none in the city-dimensions, twenty-six feet wide by forty-five deep To guard against fire, which usually originates through the carelessness of domestics, the servants' staircase is surrounded by brick walls, and composed entirely of iron, from garret to cellar, thus removing all danger from that quarter. The first story will consist of a spacious dining room. library, conservatory, and billiard room. The upper rooms, or sleeping apartments, are intended to be unsurpassed, so far as their architectural proportions go, for comfort and convenience The foundations are bound together at a great expense, with inverted arches, which secure, together with the hollow walls, the greatest pos. sible amount of strength and durability.

The stable, which we are informed is un equalled by anything of the kind in the city. occupies the adjoining lot, which measures twenty-five feet front, fifty feet rear, and ninety eight and a half in depth. Each stall has ac commodations for hay, grain and water, and the occupant of each is elevated upon a false floor, so that all water is immediately carried off. The interior is lined with red front brick and, like the dwelling house, its walls are laid n cement. It forms a residence of which any quadruped, even of the most sanguine expectations, might well be proud. The cost of the entire establishment cannot, we are told, fall short of \$130,000. The building has been carried on under the direction of Mr. Thomas C Smith, to whom we are indebted for these facts.

This is precisely the same thing that we witnessed in 1837. We remember one case :-- A celebrated speculator of that day was in the habit of riding down town from his palace to the corner of Wall street. He always got out opposite Trinity Church, and walked down the street where he carried on his operations. On one of these occasions he was met descending from his beautiful vehicle, by an old friend, who knew him when he was worth just five dollars a week. The friend exclaimed, "What splendid horses and carriage!" "Yes, pretty fair," was the reply. "Why, you must be very rich," rejoined the other. "Oh, no," said the financier, "not rich. I suppose I am worth about a million and a half. No, no, not rich." In two or three weeks after, the revulsion came. This speculator was found not to be worth a penny. His house, and horses and carriage, and all that he had, were sold by auction. Here, now, we see the came brilliant, reckless career pursued; and can there be a doubt that it will terminate, ere long, at the same goal of ruin, and that the sound of anothe: destructive crash will soon be heard, which will shake Wall

the commercial interests of the whole city? When the frees in spring put forth their buds, of every tipt and hue, we know that the bright bleem of summer is nigh, when the joyous birds shall nestle in the branches and warble their songs of love. And when the feathered songsters become mute, and the gay folage of summer is changed into the sere and yellow leaves of autumn, and these leaves begin to drop, one after another, to the earth, we feel that the gloom of dreary winter is approaching. when the nipping frosts and whistling winds shall strip the oak, the sycamore, the maple, the beech, and the laburnam, of the last ves tige of their beautiful garments, and the howling tempest shall sweep over land and sea, strewing its track with desolation. Thus with many of our paper money mushroom aristocracy, and their proud wives and daughters-it was first the spring of hope and promise, then glorious summer, with its blushing honors; it is now the fall, with sadness tinged; and soon shall come "the winter of their discontent," with clouds and darkness brooding over the scene.

OUR NEW MUNICIPAL CORPORATION .- The long desired era of reform in our city government, from which so much good is expected, is at length about to be initiated, with what results has yet to be seen. The aldermen and councilmen elected under the new charter, and comprising some thirty or forty reform members, will enter on the duties of their office at the beginning of the year. Up to that time we must have patience and endurance. We have still some two months to pass through-months of filthy streets and general disorder in the city-before the day of economy and reform shall dawn upon us. In the mean time we have to thank the spirits of air for having taken pity upon us, and given us a most copious discharge of water from the clouds, to wash our recking and long uncleaned streets. After the last day's rain, they now look somewhat clean and respectable, better far than they have ever looked after a casual visit from the Street Commissioner. However, notwithstanding the high expectations formed from the advent into power of the new corporation, we are strongly of opinion that the great cry of reform will hardly realize what is so generally anticipated from it.

A great deal of praise has been liberally showered upon Mr. Flagg, the Comptroller, on account of his economy and his withholding payment of various sums due by the city. Mr. Flagg is undoubtedly an economist, and so far deserves credit and approbation; but there is a point beyond which economy, to be useful and practical, should never pass in a city of such magnitude as this. We understand, for instance, that Mr. Flagg, in carrying out his notions of economy, has stopped the work of paving the Bowery. Now, while a law exists, and a contract is in force under it, for the reconstruction of that street in a durable and solid manner, there can be no economy nor propriety in stopping a movement which is so much needed as the good pavement of New York. We have heard, too, of many other small affairs which Mr. Flagg has put his veto on indirectly, and we think such a course will turn out to be anything but real economy.

The truth of the matter is, in connection with this movement, that there is a great deal of humbug and hoaxing here in relation to economy. The people of New York are a prosperous intelligent, energetic, thriving people. They are making money faster than any other like number of people in christendom. They are not actuated by mean motives or by narrow princi ples in public matters. We have no hesitation in saying that nine-tenths of the people of the city would make no objection to the present amount of taxation imposed on them, provided that that levy would actually insure to then good government, in all its ramifications throughout the city. If we had clean streets, such as they have in London and Paris, where ev are thoroughly swept every morn we had an efficient and energetic police, such as they also have in those great capitals of Europeif we had all the other effects of a good, honest and energetic municipal government—as every well-regulated community has under a despot ism, but which it seems are not procurable under a democracy, then, we are perfectly certain there are very few in this city who would objec to the present amount of taxation, or even to little more. The clamor raised by the reform ers about high taxes is foolish and misplaced. The objection which the people of New York have had to past governments is not as to the actual amount of taxation. But it is the fact that they pay these taxes and receive no return, and derive no beneat from them in the way of good government. Look at our streets- the state they have been in all through the summer down to the present period—cover ed with filth; uncleaned for weeks and months, i ever visited by a scavenger at all; reeking with effluvia from choked up gutters, dead horses cats and dogs, and every sort of abomination, while the sidewalks were permitted to be blocked up and encumbered by building materials and other obstructions. It is against these things that the people of the city revolt. No officials pay the slightest attention to these matters, or endeavor to carry out the ordinances. The money is paid for them, but the duty is not performed. Such is the condition in which we have been

placed by the want of efficient magistrates and servants in all the departments of municipal government. There is no objection of any moment to high taxation-even to the present rates. A few old fogies, miserable misers down in Wall street, may raise and originate a cry about it; but the great bulk of the people, who are making money rapidly, are perfectly willing to pay taxes, provided they get good government. We are afraid, therefore, that the new reformers going into the corporation next January, are too narrow-minded men to understand their duty, or to put it in practice, when they shall be regularly installed in their places of trust and power. But we will give them a little time, and will help them as much as we can to bring forward those practical reforms so much needed in New York. If they do their duty we shall be very agreeably disappointed, and if they neglect it, they shall hear of it, too.

SINGULAR FACT .- It is a remarkable fact that Cooley, as candidate for Comptroller, notwithstanding his terrible speech against the President, has obtained a very considerable majority in this city over Kelly, the administration and Van Buren candidate-a majority of afteen hundred votes. Add to this the whig vote, which is also opposed to the President, and what shad we then have?-the opinion of the people of New York about the political character of General Pierce? We hope not, for we still think botter of the President, whatever street to its foundation, with uppertendem and opinion we may have formed of his Cabinet.

TION-THE FABLE OF THE WOLF AND THE LAMB-The Van Buren newspaper organs support the Cabinet, on the ground of its great economical principles, and its intention to oppose all the steam line contracts, and the granting of any money to George Law, E. K. Collins, and others, for carrying the mails. This is the only ground on which the Van Buren faction and their organs in this State, or any other, pretend to sustain the administration. This is a very narrow ground, and suggests strange reflections as coming from the Van Buren party, when we recollect what the administration of Martin Van Buren did with the surplus in the treasury, before he was defeated by the people when he was a candidate for re-election. It is well known that General Jackson left twenty-eight millions of surplus behind him. Under Van Buren there was an actual defalcation to the extent of five millions. There were plunderings by Collectors, Postmasters, and others, to the amount of five or six millions. This sum was absolutely stolen. The rest was divided among the different States, and then subdivided among the small politicians that adhered to Van Buren's fortunes, just as the spoils are now distributed among the same faction. It is very natural that the revived Van Buren dynasty, true to their principles as the dial to the sun, should feel very sensitive under the apprehension that any body else but themselves should share in the public plunder. They do not wish that George Law or any other man should have his fingers in the Treasury. They consider that all surplus funds, great or small, belong exclusively to them, and that they have a perfect right to rob and steal, without the danger of the penitentiary before their eyes, according to the ancient approved maxim of Rob Roy Macgregor :-

THE SURPLUS FUND AND THE VAN BUREN FAC-

The simple rule, the good old plan— That they should take who have the power, That they should keep who can.

Hence the continual stream of declamation, poetry, and sentiment, sent forth by the politicians of the Evening Post, as to the danger of the surplus funds being under any other hands than those of Van Buren and Co. Hence the great dread that the wolf entertained when he heard the report that the shepherd intended to intrust his lamb to the keeping of the shepherd's dog. The poor wolf shed a flood of tears at the perilous prospect before the lamb, for which he felt so tender a regard; and no doubt the writers in the Evening Post, and the Van Buren dynasty, are now shedding oceans of tears at the terrible fate that awaits the surplus funds in any other hands than their own We pity the sorrows of these wolves in sheep's

SYMPTOMS OF TROUBLE IN THE KITCHEN .- The Evening Post, which is the organ in this city of the Van Buren portion of the Cabinet at Washington, is out in the most savage manner on the New England portion of the Cabinet, in the person of Mr. Cushing, including also the Washington Union in its condemnation and indignation. The following is a specimen :-

indignation. The following is a specimen:

The Washington Union is publishing articles from the newspapers concerving Mr. Cushing's letter, but there are some things which it seems to have overlooked, we dare say through sheer inadvertance—for the Union is not very exact. We had supposed, until within a day or two, that the publication of that letter was so manifest an indiscretion that Mr. Cushing's friends had concluded, in the words of the old adage, that the less was said about it the better; but it seems that it is not so. As, therefore, the fashion has been set at Washington to publish the comments on the letter, we shall supply a very remarkable omission of the Union.

Mr. Cushing is from Essex county, in Massachusetts. Here in New York the democrats laugh at his letter; in Essex county they are indignant at it. Its vulgar and violent tone here awakens contempt; at home, where Mr. Cushing is better known, the contempt has a considerable mixture of wrath.

How can we expect the cooking of a kitchen

How can we expect the cooking of a kitchen

to be of the first order, when there is so much trouble and disorder among the artizans?

Intelligence from the Dominican Republic. We are in possession of files of the Official Gazette of St. Domingo up to the 25th of September.

That portion of the island was in perfect peace. and nothing had occurred on the frontiers to disturb it. The government had received a communication

from the Governor of one of the Dutch West India slands, dated 25th August, announcing that the latter had been invested by the Netherlands government with a commission to celebrate a treaty of peace, commerce and navigation, with the Dominican republic. One or more commissioners was to be appointed by the latter for that purpose, and to proceed to Curacao to negotiate it.

A pretty good estimate may be formed of the state of public credit in Dominica, from the fact that the quarterly subscription to the Gazette is fixed at twenty-six dollars of national currency, or at sixty-two cents of coined money.

The papers contain nothing else of interest.

Election in Massachusetts. To day will take place the State election in Massachusetts, which closes the campaign of 1953. According to the programme there is to be elected a

Governor, Lieut. Governor and members of the Legisla-ture. A new constitution is also to be voted upon. The roposed constitution contains a number of very important alterations in the system by which the common-wealth is at present governed, and has been the cause of bringing a great deal of excitement into the present canvars—the whigs favoring the old and the democrate and coalitisnists the amended constitution. The new instrument proposed to alter and define the rights of juries, abolish imprisonment for debt, deprive the Legislature of the power to pass bank charters, and substituting a general law similar to the one in this State, authorize ing the granting of the writ of habeas corpus in all cases, and deprives all sectarian schools of the right to any of public money. Four tickets are in the field, not only for State officers, but, in most of the countles, for Senators and Representatives.

The following persons are in nomination for the offices

of Governor and Lieut. Governor :-Administration Democrat. Whig.
For Governor... Henry W. Bishop. Emory Washburn.
Lieut. Governor... Levi A. Dowley. Wm. C. Plunkett.
National Democrat. Coalision and Abolition
For Governor... Bradford N. Wales. Henry Wilson.
Lieut. Governor... George Osborn. Amass Walker.

Police Intelligence.

Another Countryman Swindled by the "Burning" Operation—Review an old Trick.—On Saturday morning about eight o'clock, a countryman from Hampden, Delaware county, named Edward Eagley, was met in the street by three notorious characters, named Joseph Mordson, alias "Butcher Joe," (a black man;) James Willia, alias "Rough," and Zadock S. Wheeler, alias "Heas" who induced Eagley to accompany them to the inner doorway leading to the Ocean Bank, corner of Fulton and Greenwich street, for the pu pose of, as they said, deciding a tet, for which service they were to give him \$5. However, when inside the entrance they closed the doors and desired Bagley to take out his money to bet, and he not understanding the meaning, and feeling somewhat shareded at the movements of the three men, involuntarily pulled out a roll of bank bills, amounting to \$63. Willisgrabbad the money from the hancs of the green countryman, and in an instant the three disappeared, teaving the direct countrymen standing with his month open. Ompisint was made by Bagley to Lieut. Olmatead, of the Third ward p lice, who, with officer Hamblin, went in pursuit of the accuracy parties and succeeded in arresting the black man Entcher Joe, and the withe man Wheeler; but Willis was rot caught. Wheeler subsequently, fearing the crossequences of a cenviction, gave an order to Bagley on a roan in 6 hurch street, to pay block the money. The money was paid; but that did not empromise the affair, as the p lice officers conveyed the two accuracy arties the affair, as the p lice officers does not missed for furties Bagard, who committed them to unson for trial. To-day it is arrased for the double of the formal Jory, and in all probability as indictionent will be found, and the accuracy of Straing Barb.

A Currous Core of Larreny—Charpe of Straing Barb.

nent will be found, and the accessed tried that week for
the offence.

A Curious Core of Larreny—Charge of Straing Bank
Checks—Officer Sumonds, of the Second ward, on Saturday arrended an Irish woman named Catharine Mable, on
a charge of stealing two bank ch-cha—one drawn on the
through Rank, for 701 80, an another coved drawn on the
dity Bank, Brocklyr, for \$147. These checks, it seems,
were in the possession of adolph Voltary, deck to George.
I Kraft, No. 43 Malden Ising and as he was passing down
Nassau street he lost them from his possession, and sup-